

# "THE THRIFTY BOGOTA BOYS"

SENATOR DOLLIVER'S PLAIN LANGUAGE ABOUT COLOMBIA.

In Warm Debate with the Rev. Dr. Newman Smythe Before the Outlook Club of Montclair He Makes Vigorous Defense of the Administration's Policy.

United States Senator Dolliver of Iowa, and the Rev. Dr. Newman Smythe of New Haven, Conn., entertained the Outlook Club of Montclair last evening with a discussion of "The Panama Question." Dr. Smythe last evening arrayed all his battery of logic and eloquence against the action of the Government in connection with the Panama revolution, and Senator Dolliver defended the course of the Government.

The Rev. Dr. Smythe, who is understood to be the one who was a Republican, that he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln; that he was not a mugwump; that he had heartily supported the Republican administration in its Philippine policy, and that though he was for "imperialism limited," he was not for "imperialism unlimited," Dr. Smythe said:

"The treaty has been ratified, and the issue is now raised whether our Government has any further obligation in law or upon its honor to discharge. The way is now cleared for the Administration to do what it pleases for our country's good, may now be left undisturbed. Now, before the term of the coming election, patriotism should lift the whole Panama question out of politics by referring all the equities of it to a competent judicial tribunal."

"Secretary Hay will afford an example of his own golden rule of diplomacy, if he shall crown his illustrious career by granting Chief Justice Brandeis's appeal to the Supreme Court, in behalf of a defenseless people, or his own to submit his case to a commission of our own Supreme Court. The President exercises the judgment of his own administration to let this case be vindicated or judged in the highest court."

Dr. Smythe alluded to the acquisition by the United States of rights in Panama as a blow "not struck fairly, even according to the rules of cowboy ethics; it was not sportsmanlike. It was a sudden blow, struck under cover of the privilege of a treaty, and struck not against Colombia only, but against the law of nations, and law is the supreme interest of civilization."

Senator Dolliver, after paying a cordial compliment to Dr. Smythe, said: "I do not know how you are on theology, but for my part my theology makes me believe that when the Lord made that little fifty-mile-wide strip between the great continents of North and South America He made it knowing that some day somebody would come along with money and brains and energy enough to cut it through."

Dr. Smythe has spoken all the time of that treaty as though it were made with Colombia. But this, of course, is a mere slip on Dr. Smythe's part. The treaty was made with New Granada, and that New Granada then comprised Ecuador and Venezuela and that Panama was perhaps the most important of its departments."

"Our Government made the Treaty of 1846 with New Granada, and under the terms of the treaty we agreed to maintain the integrity of New Granada, and to return to it in return for free transit to and from the oceans at the Isthmus free transit whether by railroad or canal it matters not which."

"Let me know what we would have done for New Granada to do it for Panama. For years our Government by sheer force kept Panama from the iron heel of that corrupt, unprincipled ring called the Government of Colombia at Bogota. There is but one real function of government, and that is to supervise the rule of the people."

"There is not a decent Government on the face of the earth that would not gladly have given the right of way and a handsome bonus besides, to have secured a guarantee enterprise carried through within its borders. Yet we were to give Colombia \$100,000 for the privilege of spending hundreds of millions of our money there. This is quite as well as to do some other thing."

"They are not the boys down in Bogota. When they said \$100,000 offered to them they said 'Why, this easy, we may as well have \$100,000.' And then there was the \$200,000 per year that we were to give them a quarter of a million a year through all eternity to divide up among the boys in the take-off."

"I secured a pretty good thing. But why not have \$600,000 a year as well as \$200,000? A Government rich enough to pay \$100,000 cash down and \$200,000 a year for all time, and to do it without a cent was big enough to pay \$15,000,000 and \$6,000,000 a year. And then there were the Frenchmen with their \$400,000. The Bogota boys were not the boys down in Bogota. When they said \$100,000 offered to them they said 'Why, this easy, we may as well have \$100,000.' And then there was the \$200,000 per year that we were to give them a quarter of a million a year through all eternity to divide up among the boys in the take-off."

"The Smythe says our recognition of the Panama Republic was sudden. Well, it was sudden. In the nature of the situation it had to be sudden. Dr. Smythe says we ought to make no attempt to do but stand and get around and hunt up some tribunal and go in to get microscopes and hunt for flaws in our morals."

"And if we are to be bled before some Hague or other tribunal for our sudden recognition of Panama, how about the other nations that were almost equally sudden? How about Holland? In Holland they have nothing to do but stand and get around and hunt up some tribunal and go in to get microscopes and hunt for flaws in our morals."

**CANAL TREATY IN EFFECT.**  
Ratifications Exchanged and Treaty Formally Proclaimed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The ratifications of the Panama Canal Treaty were exchanged at the State Department this morning by Secretary Hay, on behalf of the United States, and Minister Bunau-Varilla for the Republic of Panama.

The treaty was put in effect at 3 o'clock this afternoon when it was formally promulgated by the President as follows:

In spite of the attempt on the part of some of the stockholders in the old Panama Canal Company to throw a cloud upon the title which the new Panama Company acquired, the new Panama Company is ready to give to the United States, as the opinion of the Attorney-General, the title to the Panama Canal.

The question of the validity of the title being introduced into the proceedings of the Attorney-General's office, however, and the \$400,000 which the new Panama Company agreed to accept as the price of the transfer of the rights and property to the United States will not be paid until all doubt has been removed as to the soundness of the company's legal ability to make a transfer of all its holdings unencumbered in any way.

**TROOPS MAY NOT GO.**  
President May Cancel Order Sending Soldiers to Panama.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—So many protests have been made to the President against the sending of troops to Panama that it may be decided to cancel the orders for the sailing of the Third Infantry. Several Senators have called at the White House and urged the President that a strong feeling exists against the use of troops on the Isthmus in the absence of any serious trouble there. That the situation does not warrant the sending of a large armed force is the opinion of military men who have been to Panama, and it is said a similar view is held by Brig-Gen. Elliott, commander of the Marine Corps, who has just returned from Panama.

## NAVAL BILL PASSED.

Amendment to Limit Price of Armor Plate or Build a Plant Is Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—After six hours of hard partisan fighting the House today passed the Naval Appropriation bill, amended in only three important particulars. One of these was agreed to by the committee of the whole several days ago to increase the appropriation for the Charleston, S. C., yard by \$550,000, and two were agreed to today, one, offered by Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.), to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to purchase submarine boats within his discretion after competition and limiting the amount to \$550,000 for such craft, and the other, offered by Mr. Dabell (Rep., Pa.), directing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase armor plate at a price within his judgment "just and reasonable."

The Democrats fought for amendments to increase the number of submarines, to limit the cost of armor plate to \$38 a ton, or, as an alternative, if it could not be bought for that price to spend \$4,000,000 for a Government factory; to provide that none of the money expended for armor plate shall be paid to concerns in a trust and, finally, to limit a day's work on Government contracts heretofore authorized and authorized in the bill to eight hours. All of these propositions were defeated except the qualified amendment to increase the amount for submarine boats.

A motion to recommit the bill to the Naval Committee with instructions to report a bill embodying these amendments was voted down and defeated by a party vote. The measure was then passed without division. During the day there were prolonged and heated discussions, especially over the cost of armor plate and the efforts to limit the hours of labor.

**VENEZUELA'S DEBTS.**  
This Government Has Not and Will Not Guarantee Payment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The authorized statement was made at the State Department today that there was no truth whatever in the report that the Government of the United States had guaranteed to foreign Governments the payment of their approval claims against Venezuela.

"No such assurance was given by this Government, either in writing or orally," said a State Department official. "If the tribunal of arbitration at The Hague, which has just rendered a decision in regard to the payment of the Venezuelan claims, had any idea that this Government had agreed to guarantee the payment of Venezuela's indebtedness, we will promptly inform it that it was mistaken, and that we have no idea of standing responsible for the credit of Venezuela."

Haug was active in prosecuting the members of the "Candy Trust" who were recently convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, and his testimony regarding the manner in which the Mason, Au & Magenheim Company had much toward breaking up the combination in New York City.

In his affidavit which is attached to the complaint against Haug, Novacovich states that early in 1903 the Mason, Au & Magenheim Company learned that its tax and assessment for the year would be \$300,000. On March 26, he says, Haug went before the Tax Board and had the assessment reduced to \$28,440.50. To accomplish this, he says, Haug swore to a false set of figures, which were different from the figures shown upon the company's books and in his possession.

**GEN. WOODS'S PROMOTION.**  
The Senate Will Take It Up in Executive Session Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—An understanding has been reached among the friends and opponents of Gen. Leonard Wood that his nomination to be Major-General will be taken up in executive session in the latter part of next week. Senator Blair, the only Democrat on the Senate Military Affairs Committee who opposed the confirmation, will lead the fight against Gen. Wood on the floor of the Senate.

Senator Scott (Rep., Va.), the other member of the Military Committee who voted against a favorable report on the nomination, declared in his possession the statement prepared by the late Senator Hanna in opposition to Wood's confirmation, and proposed to have it read when the case is taken up behind closed doors. Some of Mr. Scott's colleagues, however, are urging against such a course, on the ground that under the circumstances it would not be advisable.

**Movements of Naval Vessels.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The training ship Hartford has arrived at Santo Domingo City, the collier Zafiro at Cavite and the cruiser Brooklyn at Gibraltar. The cruiser Cincinnati has sailed from Shanghai for Cebu, the collier Leonidas from Key West for Pensacola, the collier Sterling from Charleston for Guantanamo, the cruiser Toledo from San Juan for Guantanamo, the collier Zafiro from Cavite for Guam and the training ship Buffalo, with the torpedo boat destroyers Decatur, Dale, Barr, Bainbridge and Chauncey, from Port Said for Suez.

**Eltho Root in Washington.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Eltho Root, former Secretary of War, stopped over in Washington this afternoon on his way to Palm Beach, Fla., and called at the White House to see President Roosevelt. His arrival was entirely unexpected. When Secretary Taft heard of his coming, he immediately went over there from the War Department and had a talk with his predecessor. Mr. Root left Washington shortly after 6 o'clock for the South.

**Navy Promotions.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Navy.—To be a captain—Commander James R. Seifried; to be a commander, Lieut.-Com. Charles L. Eads; to be a Lieutenant (junior grade), Ensign Charles H. Fisher.

**Army and Navy Orders.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—These army orders were issued today:

Second Lieut. Claire B. Bennett, Eighth Infantry, from Fort Jay to Camp Seward, Alaska, as quartermaster and commissary.

Second Lieut. G. Murchison, Eighth Infantry, to Fort Niagara.

First Lieut. James Bourke, Assistant Surgeon, to Fort Seward, Alaska.

Major Louis A. La Garde, Surgeon, from this city to Fort Seward, Alaska.

Major Thomas R. Adams, Inspector-General, from the Philippines to San Francisco as assistant to Major John P. Wiser, Acting Inspector-General, Department of the Interior.

Lieut.-Col. Daniel B. Brush, Eleventh Infantry, detailed as Acting Inspector-General and ordered from Fort Leavenworth to Manila.

These navy orders were issued today:

Commander W. Winder to Boston in charge of naval recruiting station.

Lieut. N. R. Fisher, from General Board, Washington, to Bureau of Navigation.

Ensign J. B. Walcott, from the Culgoza to the Bureau of Navigation.

Paymaster J. B. Walcott, to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department.

Civil Engineer P. O. Mason, to League Island.

**Warships Leave Panama.**  
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
COLON, Feb. 26.—The American warships Bancroft, Nashville and Atlanta left Panama waters today. The Nashville will go to Cuba. The other vessels will go to Cuba.

**MAJESTIC IN ICE CRESTED.**  
Passengers' Passage Wet—Brings Attacks Gassing Out to the War.

Masked in the frozen spray of many sea crests she had shipped while nearing port, the White Star liner Majestic docked yesterday, more than a day later than she is usually, even in wintry weather.

Storm doors were on for most of the trip and all passengers spent their time in the shelter of the ship's deck.

Naval Attaché to the Swedish Legation, Tokio, had his dress uniform spoiled, and the wardrobe of several women were ruined by the passengers who were on his way to the White House and urged the President that a strong feeling exists against the use of troops on the Isthmus in the absence of any serious trouble there. That the situation does not warrant the sending of a large armed force is the opinion of military men who have been to Panama, and it is said a similar view is held by Brig-Gen. Elliott, commander of the Marine Corps, who has just returned from Panama.

# ABOUT ONE COCKTAIL IN twenty strikes you as "just it."

If you like to gamble with what you drink—mix your own cocktails. Connoisseurs prefer certainty. GOLD LION Cocktails (ready to ice) never vary. GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven Varieties—Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin, Dry Gin—and the American. Of good wine merchants. The Cook & Bernheimer Co.

## SWORE OFF TAXES; ARRESTED

TREASURER HAUG OF CANDY COMPANY PUT UNDER BAIL.

Charged With Swearing to False Set of Figures Relative to Mason, Au & Magenheim's Taxable Property—Accused by Discharged Bookkeeper.

Charles F. Haug, treasurer of the Mason, Au & Magenheim candy manufacturing company of 22 Henry street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon, on the charge of perjury growing out of an alleged false swearing off of taxes before the Board of Taxes and Assessments last March, by which Haug is said to have reduced the company's tax assessment from \$300,000 to \$28,440.50.

Information leading to Haug's arrest was obtained by Assistant District Attorney Hart from John Novacovich of 198 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, who was at one time employed as bookkeeper in the office of the candy manufacturers. In an affidavit filed with Magistrate Mayo, Novacovich declares that Treasurer Haug deliberately falsified the figures upon the company's books in preparing the statement filed with the Board of Assessors.

Treasurer Haug denied the truth of Novacovich's charges. He said yesterday that the bookkeeper was summarily discharged from the employ of the company last year and that he has made his alleged exposures in a fit of spite. He said that he had no recollection of the alleged exposures in a fit of spite. He said that he had no recollection of the alleged exposures in a fit of spite.

Haug was active in prosecuting the members of the "Candy Trust" who were recently convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, and his testimony regarding the manner in which the Mason, Au & Magenheim Company had much toward breaking up the combination in New York City.

In his affidavit which is attached to the complaint against Haug, Novacovich states that early in 1903 the Mason, Au & Magenheim Company learned that its tax and assessment for the year would be \$300,000. On March 26, he says, Haug went before the Tax Board and had the assessment reduced to \$28,440.50. To accomplish this, he says, Haug swore to a false set of figures, which were different from the figures shown upon the company's books and in his possession.

All these figures, Novacovich says, are false. The total unpaid bills of the company, he asserts, were \$2,426,837, while the cash on hand was \$21,601.07. Accounts due the company, he says, totaled \$1,964,911; the value of the machinery was \$60,811.12; the value of the stock on hand, \$28,006.57; and the value of the fixtures, \$788.18.

Magistrate Mayo held Haug under \$1,000 bonds for examination on March 14. Mr. Hart wished for a lesser bail, but Magistrate Mayo refused to grant this increase, saying that Haug was a substantial business man and would not run away.

## WHO PAYS DODGE'S BILLS?

Benefactor Will Own Up in a Day or So—Why Dodge Is Kept Away Not So Plain.

One of the many strange features of the Dodge-Morse marital mix-up has been the apparently unlimited amount of money at the disposal of Charles F. Dodge during the period of his recent lively experiences in Texas. Dodge has never been possessed of an overplus of means and yet, in his efforts to keep away from New York, he spent money, or his lawyer did for him, as if there were plenty more where that came from. Over and over again the question has been asked: "Where did he get it?"

THE SUN learned yesterday the source of Dodge's suddenly acquired wealth, and the information was obtained from the source of the revenue. The fact will come out in a day or two. Mr. Dodge's friend is neither an eleemosynary institution nor a professional money-lender, and may or may not hope to get his money back from somebody else.

The mystery of Dodge's money being clear, there will still be another unsolved mystery in the case, and that is why are Dodge's friends fighting so hard and spending so much money to keep him away from New York? A SUN reporter asked that question of Dodge's benefactor and the reply was:

"May I tell you a case of bad management. At any rate, nothing doing for the present. You may get an answer to your question in a few days."

When A. H. Hummel, Dodge's attorney, was asked yesterday what he had to say about his letter to Mr. Morse, which was given to the papers on Thursday by Morse's attorneys, he dictated this statement:

I am glad of the opportunity to show that I did what was my duty and faithful lawyer would have done for his client. Any criticism that is made that the entire case is based on the non-service of a summons on Dodge is amply refuted by the very first affidavit used on the motion before Justice Clarke.

## HEARING ON SALT WATER MAINS

Will Be Held on Monday in the Council Chamber—Brooklyn's Committee.

Mayor McCellan decided yesterday to hold Monday's hearing on the installing salt water mains in the Council Chamber at 2 o'clock. So much interest has been shown in the project that it was plain that the Mayor's public room would not be large enough. The hearing will begin at 2 o'clock.

Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and Chief Engineer Hill of the department, will go to Philadelphia today to examine the salt water supply system there. The report of their observations will be described to the Mayor at Monday's hearing.

President Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn has appointed this committee to represent the borough at the hearing:

Abraham Abraham, William Berri, Frank Bailey, Henry Bartenman, William Walter, Walter Henry Sanger, Show, General James Jourdan, Clinton E. Roser, John Arbuckle, Robert Blair, John Jones, John E. Edmonds, William B. Smith, John H. Schumann, William B. Boorstin, John Manderville, Irving T. Bush, W. A. Porter, Adolph E. Smythe, John Howard Clark, Hugh Boyd, James Matthews, E. W. Winder, D. W. McWilliams, B. M. Downs, T. L. Woodruff, Frank S. Jones.

## DEATH OF "BIFF" ELLISON.

W. H. HENRIQUESS ASSAILANT IN MANY OTHER SCRAPES.

Served a Term in Sing Sing After His Attack on Mrs. Neame's Father—Fined for Similar Offense Before One Little Brawl Since He Left Jail.

Frank, familiarly known as "Biff" Ellison, because of his propensity for getting into brawls, died yesterday in his apartment, at 136 West Thirty-fourth street. Pneumonia, it is said, killed him. He had been a singularly quiet Biff since his release from Sing Sing, about seven years ago, after serving a term for assaulting W. H. Henriques, a broker. One of his few outbreaks since then was a row a few months ago in which he was accused of assaulting a policeman.

Ellison's reputation was an unenviable one before he was convicted of assaulting Henriques. Born in Philadelphia of a well-to-do family, he ran away to the war as a mere lad. He was the youngest commissioned officer in the war, being graded a lieutenant when he was not quite 15 years old. He was wounded, a grape shot striking him in the mouth, fracturing the jaw and leaving a scar that he carried for life.

He came to this city when a young man and soon was an associate of Hermann Olrichs and Fred May. It was said that May was the only man who could handle him. At first he figured in a number of escapades of a minor sort. Of magnificent physique, handsome features, independent fortune and brute courage that did not know what fear meant, Ellison became one of the gayest of a gay set.

He was a member of several clubs, but one by one they repudiated him. He was expelled from the Manhattan Club for championing a fellow member with a Welsh rabbit, which he had been cooking in a chafin dish. He was also dropped from the Union and Harquet clubs.

Ellison's reputation was pretty well known when he bought a seat on the Stock Exchange and there met Broker Henriques, who introduced him to his daughter, Mrs. Leila Olive Neame, then the wife of Douglas F. Neame. Ellison paid marked attention to Mrs. Neame, and was a witness for her when she sued her husband for divorce. He testified that he visited "The House of All Nations" with Neame, and insisted afterward that his action was inspired by chivalry.

Mrs. Neame got her divorce with an allowance of \$100 a year. Not long after that Ellison assaulted Hugh Slevin, a saloon-keeper, in front of the Madison Square Garden because he said Slevin had collided with Mrs. Neame when he was taking her from the roof garden. Ellison was tried and convicted before Recorder Smyth, who fined him \$750.

The Recorder warned him that if he was ever brought before him again for a similar offense he would be sent to prison. Mrs. Neame said afterward that Ellison and Slevin were in the street, if the Recorder had sentenced him to the penitentiary he had a revolver ready to kill him.

Ellison's attentions to Mrs. Neame became distasteful to her, and her father ordered Ellison from the house. Then he complained to Inspector Byrnes, who warned Ellison to keep away. Ellison then brought suit for \$50,000 against Henriques as a vindication of his "fair name."

On the night of June 5, 1893, Ellison met Henriques in Thirty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. Henriques's version of what happened was that Ellison knocked him down, kicked him and jabbed him in the eye with his cane. Ellison asserted that Henriques first shot at him and then knocked him down.

Ellison was convicted and sentenced to five years in State prison. Several attempts were made to pardon him, which were always frustrated. Ellison said, by Delos McCurdy, Gov. Morton shortened his term by five months and seventeen days, which caused some criticism.

When Ellison left prison seven years ago he seemed to be much improved physically. Herman Olrichs and Ellison's brother-in-law, Samuel Walsh, never saw him since. Ellison's mother, who is his one-time friend's sister, Mr. Olrichs and Walsh offered to send Ellison to South Africa, but he refused to go. Of late he has been playing the stock market, and with success, it was said last night.

Ellison was about 35 years old. He had been ill for fifteen days.

## TWO BLAIR CHARGES HEARD.

Four Others Against Superintendent of Out Door Pool Decried by Tully.

Commissioner of Charities James Tully yesterday heard the charges of misappropriation of funds preferred against George Blair, now superintendent of the Bureau of Outdoor Pool. The charges were among those which caused former Commissioner Blair to remove Blair from his office without a hearing.

John P. O'Brien of the Corporation Counsel's office appeared as prosecutor, and announced that only two of six charges against Blair were to be heard. The complainants in four of the cases had refused to appear. Ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardner defended Blair.

The first charge heard was preferred by William Purdy, who was committed to an Amityville, L. I. sanitarium in March, 1901. Purdy declared that he gave Blair \$500 which was never accounted for. Blair had received \$100 for \$622 paid out for Purdy, and declared that Purdy's expenses exceeded his deposit by \$122.

Mrs. William R. Fairchild, of 240 West Third street, was a resident of Blair's apartment, and declared that Blair had been diverting to his own use a pay voucher of the Jersey Central Railroad for \$15, sent to her by her husband in payment of alimony. The voucher, which was described as the one in question, was presented as evidence. It was made out to Mrs. William R. Fairchild.

Supt. Blair denied that the voucher in evidence was the one received, and his testimony was supported by that of Assistant Superintendent William F. Walsh and Charles Weiss, transportation agent of the Department of Charities. Blair claimed that the original voucher was made out to him, and that it contained no reference to Mrs. Fairchild. He said that he tried to find out why it was sent to him, but failed, and eventually placed it on the books to his account.

## TRIED TO LYNCH SLASHER.

Italian Who Cut Railroad Conductor Placed on Track by Frenzied Mob.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 26.—Thomas Daly, an Erie Railroad conductor, was probably fatally stabbed at 6 o'clock to-night by Sebastio DiJago, an Italian, who was riding on Daly's train on another man's pass. Daly, who is a resident in this city, was taken to the hospital at Walldorf, N. J. Daly refused to accept the pass which he presented and, when the train reached Paterston, put him off. In the scuffle the Italian pulled a razor and drew it down the side of Daly's face and across his neck. So vicious was the cut that the razor broke, part of it remaining imbedded in Daly's neck.

A large crowd surrounded the Erie station and threats were made to take DiJago from the ticket office and make short work of him. DiJago, however, arrived with the patrol wagon and the prisoner was hustled to jail. DiJago is employed by the Erie road as a coal heaver at Greycourt. He is about 25 years old.

## Dr. Lyon's TOOTH POWDER

PERFECT AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. PREPARED BY J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

A LONG SESSION AT ALBANY.

GOV. ODELL'S PREDICTION LIKELY TO BE FULFILLED.

Delay in Signing the Unification Bill—The Legislature to Elect a Commissioner of Education and Eleven Regents on Thursday of Next Week—New Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—That there will be a longer session of the Legislature than was at first thought would be the case was indicated to-day by Speaker Nixon. On Friday morning in the Assembly a calendar is always disposed of despite the fact that there are less than twenty members present. The understanding is that all bills to which objection is made shall go over until Monday night. This morning Minority Leader Palmer objected to a bill being advanced and said that he would like to examine into it.

Speaker Nixon: You will have plenty of time to do that before the session ends. At the time the Legislature convened Senator Platt said that it would have a do-nothing session and would adjourn about the 1st of April. The Governor on the other hand said that there was much of importance to be done and that the session would be as long as last year's, which did not end until the week of April.

The delay in signing the educational unification bill is exciting some comment in legislative circles. It was supposed that the view of the fact that a bill was passed by the Assembly last Tuesday and was at once returned to the Senate it would be signed by the Governor as soon as it reached him. But it had not reached him up to the time the Legislature adjourned on Thursday, and it cannot be signed until next Monday, as the Governor is not coming back to Albany until Monday afternoon.

There is little likelihood of a bill being requested or granted upon the bill before the Governor. The law is to go into effect at once. On Thursday the two houses of the Legislature met in a joint session to elect a commissioner of education and the eleven regents of the reorganized board.

A bill introduced by Gov. Odell's personal representative, Assemblyman Bedell, permits mutual fire insurance companies incorporated in other States to do business in this State upon filing their papers with the State Superintendent of Insurance and paying \$50 for the privilege and also to pay 1 per cent. upon all business done in this State.

Assemblyman Wainwright, who introduced the bill compelling New York city to pay the entire cost of the paving improvement to the White Plains road, to-day introduced a bill which provides that for all improvements in the annexed district New York city shall pay 80 per cent. of the cost.

## WHY "GALBERT" WAS PARDONED.

Odell Says It Was Because of Good Character and His Dental Outing.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—For the first time since Gov. Odell, on Oct. 27, last, pardoned George "Galbert," whose real name is not known, but is supposed to be Caldwell, the public has been permitted to know the Governor's reasons for commuting the sentence of seven years and two months to two months and twenty-eight days. "Galbert" will be remembered as one of the men arrested in the Arison Bath raid last summer, and was accused of the act of kidnapping. He was sentenced on June 23, 1903, and pardoned by the Governor on Oct. 27. District Attorney Jerome was not informed of the act of the Governor.

Galbert was a man of the very highest character. He was in a way concerned in it. In my judgment, his good character alone was sufficient to overcome completely the weak case made against him and ought to have prevented a conviction. Further imprisonment would be altogether unwarranted.

Probably no more mysterious procedure was ever followed in this case. Usually when applications for pardons are made the District Attorney who prosecuted and the Judge who presided are apprised of the facts that the pardon is being considered. But in this case, neither Recorder Goff nor the District Attorney of New York county knew anything about the matter until "Galbert" was released from Sing Sing.

## Dr. Peterson Resigns From Lunacy Commission.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Dr. Frederick Peterson of New York has sent to Gov. Odell his resignation as a member of the State Commission in Lunacy. Dr. Peterson is president of the board. It is understood that the resignation was not taken effect for some time. Dr. Peterson has contemplated this step for a year, as his duties took up too much of his time, conflicting with his extensive private practice.

## The Weather.

The temperature continued low yesterday in the Atlantic States, but it became warmer as the day advanced. It was warmer in all States, except Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, freezing temperatures reached the latter two, and it was growing colder.

The cold was flowing in behind an area of low pressure central over Arkansas, and moving southward from the central Rocky Mountain States. This disturbance was causing high winds over the Southern States and was preceded by rain in the Central States, Ohio and Tennessee valleys, and snow in Iowa, Wisconsin, eastern Minnesota and Michigan. Light snow was falling in Virginia; fair weather prevailed elsewhere.

In this city the day was fair and became warmer; a fresh air breeze from the west set in; temperature, 65 per cent. humidity, 55 per cent. barometer, corrected to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.38, at P. M., 30.35.

The Weather Bureau at Washington gave warning last night that there was some evidence of a disturbance approaching the North Carolina coast. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

9 A. M. 14° 31° P. M. 24° 41°  
10 A. M. 14° 31° P. M. 24° 41°  
11 A. M. 14° 31° P. M. 24° 41°  
12 P. M. 20° 47° 12 M. 24° 41°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW:  
For eastern New York, snow to-day; to-morrow, variable winds on the coast, possibly becoming northerly and increasing.